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09/599,813	06/21/2000	Adriana Ardeleanu	MSI-583US	7153

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EXAMINER

TRAN, QUOC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 02/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/599,813

Applicant(s)

ARDELEANU ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 June 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5,6,7,8. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in responses to application filed 06/21/2000.
2. Claims 1-45 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 10, 20, 27, 35, and 39 are independent claims.
3. If a copy of a provisional application listed on the bottom portion of the accompanying Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) form is not included with this Office action and the PTO-892 has been annotated to indicate that the copy was not readily available, it is because the copy could not be readily obtained when the Office action was mailed. Should applicant desire a copy of such a provisional application, applicant should promptly request the copy from the Office of Public Records (OPR) in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(a)(1)(iv), paying the required fee under 37 CFR 1.19(b)(1). If a copy is ordered from OPR, the shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action will not be reset under MPEP § 710.06 unless applicant can demonstrate a substantial delay by the Office in fulfilling the order for the copy of the provisional application. Where the applicant has been notified on the PTO-892 that a copy of the provisional application is not readily available, the provision of MPEP § 707.05(a) that a copy of the cited reference will be automatically furnished without charge does not apply.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. **Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated over Kutay et al. US Pub No. 2002/0026461 A1 filed 6/5/2001- provisional filed 06/05/2000 (hereinafter '461).**

In regard to independent claim 39, '461 teaches, HTML page, which supports event-based input mechanisms and contains special tags interpretable by the server 210. Alternatively, views 432 may be presented in extensible Markup Language (XML) In one embodiment, each XML view 432 is an XML document accessible to users.... includes a mechanism for triggering an action 434 and sets of data transmitted from the data model structures 425 and formatted for the type of view, for example in JSP or XML formats. In one embodiment, actions 434 reside within presentation layer 430 and provide a linkage between users 205 and processes 428. Each action 434 is coupled to one or more views 432 that can trigger that action.

Also, each action 434 is further coupled to a process 428 triggered by the action and to a set of views 434 that must be activated after the process 428 concludes, see '461 page 4, paragraphs [0058-059]; compare with claim 39 "*associating one or more behaviors with a DHTML tag in a DHTML view that has been rendered from an XML document; and responsive to a user interacting with a DHTML view associated with the DHTML tag, using the one or more behaviors to map user interactions to the XML document and effect structural changes on the XML document*".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. **The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:**

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 3-9, and 20-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '461, in view of the Internet Web Sites**

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/>, Editor James Clark "W3C XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0" (Public Release 1999, By W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio)(hereinafter Clark).

In regard to independent claim 1, '461 teaches, user interface module 222 to create views 432 presented in XML format and an XML transform editor 436 is further

provided to convert documents created in a source format from a source Document Type Definition (DTD), for example XML, to a target DTD, for example HTML, and to present the document to users in the target format defined by the target DTD, '461 page 4, paragraph [0062], and also teaches, use HTML and Java server-side technology to create dynamic, interactive pages, '461 page 5, paragraph [0085] compare with claim 1 *"rendering a DHTML document from an XML document; and presenting a user interface based, at least in part, on the XSL-T that was used to render the DHTML document"*

'461 does not explicitly teach, "document using at least one XSLT transformation (XSL-T)" however **Clark teaches**, XSLT, which is a language for transforming XML documents, see Clark page 2, Abstract, paragraph [1].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of **'461** with XSLT of **Clark's teaching**. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because, it would be so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help to improve ***the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest***, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 3, '461 teaches, processing block 1230, text and tags are generated for the view template, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0147]; compare with claim 3 *"the user interface comprises a context block"*.

In regard to dependent claim 4, '461 teaches, the XML Transform editor 436 displays multiple windows within a conversion user interface area, see '461 page 11, paragraph [0191]; compare with claim 4 *"the user interface comprises an indocument user interface"*.

In regard to dependent claim 5, '461 teaches, Advanced tab 1018 within interface 1000, see '461 page 8, paragraph [0126]; compare with claim 5 *"the user interface comprises an accelerator"*.

In regard to dependent claim 6, '461 teaches, processing block 1230, text and tags are generated for the view template, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0147]; compare with claim 6 *"the user interface comprises one or more of the following: a context block, an in-document user interface, and an accelerator"*.

In regard to dependent claim 7, '461 teaches, user 205 selects a Choose Sources tab 1003 within interface 1000 with a conventional mouse click, see '461 page 7, paragraph [0119]; compare with claim 7 *"the presenting deciding which user interface to present from a number of user interfaces"*.

In regard to dependent claim 8, '461 teaches, a decision is made whether a reference to the data sources is necessary within the data structure 414. If a reference to the corresponding data sources 250-275 is not necessary, the procedure jumps to processing block 1050. Otherwise, if a reference to data sources is necessary, at

processing block 1030, the reference to the data sources is defined, see '461 page, paragraph [0120]; compare with claim 8 "*ascertaining, a user's actions within a document; and presenting a user interface based on the ascertained user's actions*".

In regard to dependent claim 9, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 1, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 20, '461 teaches, a view template is created. In one embodiment, user 205 creates an HTML template for a view 432 through view editor 433 within user interface module 222, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0144]; compare with claim 20 "*making a selection in a DHTML view*"

'461 also teaches, views 432 may be presented in extensible Markup Language (XML), see '461 page 4, paragraph [0058]; compare with claim 20 "*determining, based upon the selection, a corresponding selection in an XML document*"

'461 also teaches, includes a mechanism for triggering an action 434 and sets of data transmitted from the data model structures 425 and formatted for the type of view, for example in JSP or XML formats, see '461 page 4, paragraph [0059]; compare with claim 20 "*determining, based upon the XML schema portion, one or more types of action that can be undertaken*"

'461 also teaches, user 205 inputs a name for the defined operation in a Select Operation Name field 1013 within window 1012. Next, user 205 selects an operation type from a drop-down list within window 1012 using a conventional mouse click command. Interface 1000 displays a statement for the selected operation in a Select Operation Details field 1014 within window 1012, see '461 page 8, paragraph [0127];

compare with claim 20 *"Producing one or more operations that can be undertaken for various determined action types"*;

'461 does not explicitly teach, "determining, from an XSL-T file that rendered the DHTML view a user interface type that can be display for a user and used to implement the one or more operations." however Clark teaches, XSLT is also designed to be used independently of XSL. However, XSLT is not intended as a completely general-purpose XML transformation language. Rather it is designed primarily for the kinds of transformations that are needed when XSLT is used as part of XSL, see Clark page 2, Abstract, paragraph [3].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify teachings of '461 with XSLT of **Clark's teaching**. One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because, it would be so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help to improve ***the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest***, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 21, '461 teaches, drags the generated tag displayed in window 1206 and drops it on a node displayed within window 1207, for

example the body node, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0151]; compare with claim 21
"moving a cursor to a particular area within a document".

In regard to dependent claim 22, '461 teaches, configured to process and manipulate data, see '461 page 3, paragraph [0049]; compare with claim 22 *"the action types correspond to ways in which a user might manipulate a portion of a document they have selected"*.

In regard to dependent claim 23, '461 teaches, block diagram ... a process 428 includes an input node or process request ... to a view 432 to be transmitted back to user 205, see '461 page 4, paragraph [0064]; compare with claim 23 *"the user interfaces comprise in document user interfaces"*.

In regard to dependent claim 24, '461 teaches, user 205 selects an operation type from a drop-down list within window 1012 using a conventional mouse click command, see '461 page 8, paragraph [0127]; compare with claim 24 *"displaying an indocument user interface of a determined interface type for the user"*.

In regard to dependent claim 25, '461 teaches, A user 205 may define one or more data reference structures 412 using a data reference editor residing within the user interface module 222, see '461 page 3, paragraph [0051]; compare with claim 25 *"manipulating structure of the XML document based upon user input through the displayed user interface"*.

In regard to dependent claim 26, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 10, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

8. **Claims 10-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being anticipated over Clark, in view of '461.**

In regard to independent claim 10, Clark teaches, Parameters are passed to templates using the XSL, see Clark page 73, section 11.6 Passing Parameter to Templates; compare with claim 10 "*Multiple parameters one of which includes an XSL-T file*" and

Clark also teaches, the result tree will contain a character that cannot be represented in the encoding that the XSLT processor is using for output. In this case, if the character occurs in a context where HTML recognizes character references, see Clark page 99, section 16.2 HTML Output Method, and also see Clark page 11, section 2.2 Stylesheet Element; compare with claim 10 "*based upon the considered parameters, rendering a user interface sufficient to enable a user to interact with a DHTML, view that has been rendered by the XSL-T file from an XML document*";

Clark does not explicitly teach, "DHTML view" however **'461 teaches**, multiple views 432 which allow users 205 to view processed data. In one embodiment, views 432 are Java Server Page (JSP) views. Each JSP view 432 is a dynamic page, for example an HTML page, which supports event-based input mechanisms and contains special tags interpretable by the server 210, '461 page 4, paragraph [0058].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of **Clark** with the method to convert the source document from the source format to the target format selected by the user of **'461's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to

perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help to improve ***the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest***, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 11, Clark teaches, The XSLT namespace has the URI <http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform>, see Clark page 8, section 2.1 XSLT Namespace; compare with claim 11 " *a user location within a particular document* ".

In regard to dependent claim 12, Clark teaches, the XML tree level. The resource located by the href attribute value is parsed as an XML document, and the children of the xsl: stylesheet element in this document replace the xsl: include element in the including document, see Clark page 17, section 2.6.1 Stylesheet Inclusion; compare with claim 12 "*a portion of an XML schema that corresponds to a user's selection* ".

In regard to dependent claim 13, Clark teaches, when an XSLT Stylesheet is transmitted as a message with a MIME media type of text/xml or application/xml to a recipient that will use the MIME media type to determine how the message is

processed, see Clark page 12, section 2.3 Literal Result Element as Stylesheet;
compare with claim 13 *"one or more UI types that would be desirable to generate."*

In regard to dependent claim 14, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 12 and 13 above, and, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 15, Clark teaches, Parameters are passed to templates using the xsl: with-param element. The required name attribute specifies the name of the parameter (the variable the value of whose binding is to be replaced), see Clark page 73, section 11.6 Parsing Parameters to Templates; compare with claim 15 *"the consider of the multiple parameters comprises considering one or more constructs within an XSL-T file"*.

In regard to dependent claim 16, Clark teaches, a transformation expressed in XSLT describes rules for transforming a source tree into a result tree... When this or any other mechanism yields a sequence of more than one XSLT Stylesheet to be applied simultaneously to a XML document, then the effect should be the same as applying a single Stylesheet that imports each member of the sequence in order (2.6.2 Stylesheet import) ... The result tree is constructed by finding the template rule for the root node and instantiating its template, see Clark page 5, section 1 Introduction; compare with claim 16 *"the considering of the multiple parameters comprises identifying from multiple user interfaces which user interfaces are more, suited to have their functionalities provided by an In-document user interface"*.

In regard to dependent claim 17, Clark teaches, generate structures that are repeated according to the occurrence of elements in the source tree. For simple transformations where the structure of the result tree is independent of the structure of the source tree, a Stylesheet can often consist of only a single template, which functions as a template for the complete result tree. Transformations on XML documents that represent data are often of this kind, see Clark page 5, section 1 Introduction; compare with claim 17 *"modifying structure of the XML document based upon the user engaging the user interface"*.

In regard to dependent claim 18, Clark teaches, A transformation expressed in XSLT describes rules for transforming a source tree into a result tree, see Clark page 5, section 1 Introduction; compare with claim 18 *"the user interface comprises an indocument user interface"*.

In regard to dependent claim 19, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 10, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

9. **Claims 27-29, 32-38, 40, 41, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '461, in view of the Internet Web Sites <http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/>, Editor James Clark and Steve Deroose "W3C XML Path language (Xpath) Version 1.0" (Public Release 1999, By W3C (MIT, INRIA, Keio)(hereinafter Deroose).**

In regard to independent claim 27, '461 teaches, XML editor 437 is provided within user interface module 222 to create views 432 presented in XML format and an

XML transform editor 436 is further provided to convert documents created in a source format from a source Document Type Definition (DTD), for example XML, to a target DTD, for example HTML, and to present the document to users in the target format defined by the target DTD, see '461 page 4, paragraphs [0062]; compare with claim 27 *"transforming an XML document into a DHTML view" and also "render a DHTML view from an XML document"*,

'461 also teaches, at processing block 1230, text and tags are generated for the view template. In one embodiment, user 205 inputs the text and generates the tags through view editor 433 within user interface module 222, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0147]; compare with claim 27 *"enabling user Interaction with the DHTML view"*,

'461 also teaches, maps input parameters in the view template to the process data model structure 425 through view editor 433 within user interface module 222, see '461 page 9, paragraph [0150]; compare with claim 27 *"enabling user Interaction with the DHTML view"*,

'461 does not explicitly teach, "one or more crystal, each of which containing one or more behaviors and an XSLT transformation" however Derose teaches, XPath is the result of an effort to provide a common syntax and semantics for functionality shared between XSL Transformations [XSLT] and XPointer, see Derose page 1, section 1. Introduction.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of '461 with the XML Path Language Xpath of **Derose's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been

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motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also ***help to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest***, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 32, '461 teaches, condition components provide binary decision processing, see '461 page 4, paragraph [0067]; compare with claim 32 *"the behaviors are implemented as binary code"*.

In regard to dependent claim 33, ***'461 does not explicitly teach, "the crystals are reusable across, different XML documents"*** however **Derose teaches**, XPath is a language for addressing parts of an XML document, designed to be used by both XSLT and XPointer, see Derose page 2, Abstract.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of '461 with the XML Path Language Xpath of **Derose's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help

to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claims 28, and 40, **'461 does not explicitly teach, "the one or more behaviors are data-shape dependent"** however **Derosé teaches**, QName is true if and only if the type of the node (see [5 Data Model]) is the principal node type and has an expanded-name equal to the expanded-name specified by the QName. For example, child: Para selects the para element children of the context node; if the context node has no para children, it will select an empty set of nodes. attribute:: href selects the href attribute of the context node; if the context node has no href attribute, it will select an empty set of nodes, see Derosé page 9, section 2.3 Node Tests.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of **'461** with the XML Path Language Xpath of **Derosé's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help *to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-*

increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claims 29, 41 and 43, **'461 does not explicitly teach, "The one or more behaviors are data-shape dependent on a data shape defined by the XML document"** however **Derosé teaches**, XPath is, XSLT and XPointer specify how the context is determined for XPath expressions used in XSLT and XPointer respectively. The context consists of: a node (the context node) a pair of non-zero positive integers (the context position and the context size) a set of variable bindings a function library the set of namespace declarations in scope for the expression, see Derosé page 3, section 1. Introduction.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of **'461** with the XML Path Language Xpath of **Derosé's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help ***to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a***

large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 34, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 27, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 35, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claims 27 and 39, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 36, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 32, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 37, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 28, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 38, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claim 29, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

10. **Claims 30, 31, 42, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being anticipated over '461, in view of Derosé, and further in view of Clark.**

In regard to dependent claims 30, 42 and 44, '461 and Derosé do not explicitly teach, "configured to function independently of an XML schema of which the XML document is an instance" however **Clark teaches**, stylesheet language for XML ... is also designed to be use independently, see Clark page.2, paragraphs [2,3]

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate teachings of **'461 and Deroose** with XSLT transformation of **Clark's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help *to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest*, see **'461** page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to dependent claim 31, **'461 and Deroose do not explicitly teach, "behaviors are configured to function independently of XML tags that might be used"** however **Clark teaches**, XSLT-defined elements are distinguished by belonging to a specific XML namespace (see [2.1 XSLT Namespace]), which is referred to in this specification as the XSLT namespace. Thus this specification is a definition of the syntax and semantics of the XSLT namespace, see **Clark** pages 6, 7, paragraph [1].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate teachings of **'461 and D rose** with XSLT transformation of **Clark's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have

been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge also help ***to improve the so-called "information age," users are being presented with ever-increasing volumes of information. The presentation format of such information should ideally allow an information user quickly to assess the relevance of a large number of information items, and then efficiently to access information items that are deemed to be of relevance and interest***, see '461 page 1, paragraph [0003].

In regard to independent claim 45, is directed to a computer-readable media for performing the method of claims 27 and 42, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

11. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '461, in view of Clark, and further in view of Sridhar US Pub No. 2003/0120659 A1 filed 03/20/2000 (hereinafter '659).

In regard to dependent claim 2, the combination of '461 and Clark do not explicitly teach, ***"automatically presenting the user interface"*** however '659 teaches, automatically creating a user interface, see '659 page 1, paragraph [0006].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the combination teachings of '461 and Clark with the automatically creating a user interface front-end to present the data view on an

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output device of **'659's teaching**. One of the ordinary skills in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification, so that the automation tools would help to ***improved techniques for developing websites that are highly decoupled for maintainability and scalability while requiring little programming knowledge on the part of the website developers***, see '659 page 1, paragraph [0001].

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Grimes et al.	U.S. Pub No. 2002/0057297 A1	filed	06-2001
Lemons et al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,442,755 B1	issued	08-2002
Krebs et al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,668,369 B1	issued	12-2003
Wang et al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,668,369 B1	filed	06-2001

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-8781. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H. Feild can be reached on (703) 305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

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February 09, 2004


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